

SILK FOR HER BATHING SUIT.

THAT IS THE FASHION FOR THE SWAGGER WOMAN NOW.

It will be prettily trimmed with bands and embroidery. She will wear the latest, thinnest, most delicate fabric for the season.

According to the calendar the bathing season is at hand once again, but the temperature is hardly up to the point which makes a plunge in the surf very alluring. Nevertheless, the fashion to indulge in this pastime when the season opens and bathing suits have a conspicuous place in the line of dress for the summer outfit.

The fashionable materials are taffeta, silk, crepe de chine, if you like, moiré, and some of the lightest in use, as all these materials absorb the water to such a degree that they become very heavy and unpleasant to wear.

Mohair is the leading fabric in any color—fancy, black, white, red and blue being the favorites. Cashmere is also used and is much better than serge or flannel—when wool is a necessity. Those who are trying to reduce their flesh by bathing always wear wool.

The very swaggar suit is of silk, and stands the test in light in every way, since it sheds the water, is light in weight and admits of easy trimmings in the way of contrasting bands of silk stitched and embroidered with polka dots, or lined with braid.

The French women trim their bathing suits with ruffles but the latter trimmings seem to prevail here. Vertical bands striping the skirt all around in graduated lines are very effective and becoming.

The popular way of using a band at the hem is varied prettily by stitching in fancy designs. Polka dotted moiré makes very pretty band trimmings. White bands crossed with black braid are also very effective on black moiré suits, or white braid crossed directly on the material itself is pretty.

The red wash silk bathing costumes are very attractive, and so are those of navy blue feather stitching in black and hand embroidery being employed in decoration, as elaborately or simply as you may choose.

The styles of cutting the skirts vary a little as some are circular with a box plait at the back, and others cut in five gores and in plaits down from the hips and flared with a narrow circular flounce. Other skirts have as many as seven gores each, forming an inverted plait a little way above the hem to give the required fullness.

Another skirt is in three pieces, the front and two side gores tucked down from the waist in yoke form. The bodice is invariably a blouse with short sleeves and a broad collar of some sort.

Knickerbockers gathered in just below the knees are a part of every costume, but they are not supposed to show, as the skirt must be just long enough to cover them.

Silk stockings to match the color of the costume are the correct thing, with white



andals. Another mode of protecting the feet is a heavy insole worn inside the stocking.

Fancy open-work hosiery will be displayed to the best advantage with the bathing costume and the very thinnest, damiest kinds are in demand for this purpose.

For the head gear there are the same scarf a square of silk tied around the hair with a bow at the top, the familiar rubber cap, gathering in around the edge of the hair, and a silk rubber hat in pretty colors, with a decided brim. It fits on the head very much like an oilskin cap, but in effect it is a hat with a flat crown.

A square of white silk makes a pretty head dress over the rubber cap.

Not to be forgotten in the bathing outfit is the corset of white canvas, which although



not stiff and heavy has been enough to give some support to the body.

THE ATHLETIC WOMAN.

Mme. Nordica is master of the ungulate art of punching a bag. It is a daily exercise with her, as she considers that it gives opportunity for all necessary muscular training and subtraction of adipose tissue. The punching bag is a compromise. She desired to learn boxing, but it was pointed out to her that an accidental blow on the neck or chest, even with soft gloves, might wreck her vocal career.

A possum hunt is by far the very latest amusement indulged in by fashionable people.

Such an evening's sport is looked upon as far more conducive to physical and mental profit, sound digestion and healthful sleep than any dance or dinner possible.

In some places where possums are few and far between, they take the dogs out on an artificial scent laid in the afternoon, and finally dig out of a hole, or poke out of a hollow tree, a big lump of meat for the badly-footed dogs.

Possum hunting is not all play. A woman's muscles and patience and keenness of eye must be well strengthened and sharpened by long study at golf before she makes a good possum follower.

A girl who can dance her way through a German waltz to wish after the first half hour that she had stayed at home. Running full tilt over rough fields, fighting through dense underbrush and whisking over fences may not be in her line, but she dares not lag behind the others.

A proud girl is she who has four or five skins put together—skins of her own hunting—to make a little rug for her bedroom.

Cornell is in an ideal situation for outdoor sports and the coeds make the most of their opportunities. Walking, tennis and bicycle clubs and basketball teams flourish, and few pale or round-shouldered young women are seen at Cornell.

Then there is a boating club for them with a boathouse and a handsome barge. A university rule provides that undergraduates who go on the lake must be able to swim, so that expert swimming, together with practice on rowing machines, constitutes eligibility to the women's navy.

The crack organization at Vassar is the tennis club, which has won international honor. Its annual tournament is an event;



the entries are many, and excitement is high, among participants and non-participants alike, always at white heat. The contest lasts three or four days.

Among new things under the sun is the game called tennis, which is an adaptation of polo.

It originated in Japan, was carried to England, and as played there resolves itself into this. A screen, eight feet high, has a circular hole in the center, 18 inches in diameter, called the goal, and having a net behind it. Twenty feet away is a roped-in

area in which the players stand. They are ranged in sides, the white and the red. Red and white balls, less than 2 inches in diameter are provided, and it is the business of each side to throw its balls into the goal. This throwing is done by means of the wand, a slender bamboo, 3 feet 9 inches in length, with a tiny net at the end. The balls are picked up in this net and slung toward the goal.

Tennis would be tame, but there is another provision, which is, that one side may interfere with the others, and do all it can to prevent the balls from being thrown. This, at once, introduces an element of skill, as the ball, once in the net of the wand, can be manipulated and maneuvered and a great variety of throws are open to the players.

Paris is Doing It and Giving Self-Help in Society a Fine Name.

Paris, just now, is more or less excited over a new phase of social life which is known by the name "Corinthianism." It seems entirely too magnificent a title for anything of the kind. It really looks to such simplicity in life as will result gradually in the disappearance of the domestic servant. It is an application of the theory of self-help to domestic life to a degree astonishing to persons unfamiliar with the eccentricities of Paris life. Even the efforts at economical reform are not seriously regarded there.

The quality of "Corinthianism" is shown best by a dinner party at which the guests are believers in the new doctrine. The guests cook the meal, lay the table and

the floor it gets so much rough handling that it won't last long, that's all.

"Surprising as it may seem, my income from repairing watches has almost tripled since the craze for ping-pong began."

These young women dress with unusual splendor for business girls. They cultivate a haughty manner that is impressive, but hard to reconcile with their tip-tapping

tips of their shoes.

TIPS OF MANICURE GIRLS.

THEY COME TO MORE THAN THE PAY IF ONE IS LUCKY.

Men Give the Tips, I Thought, Not the Women Customers, as a Rule—Why Operators Can't Get Well—Advantages of the Calling for Women—Things They Do and Do Not Do.

A manicure operator was examined in supplementary proceedings last week, regarding her ability to pay a bill for a \$100 dollar tailor-made gown. On being questioned she said, that her income was uncertain as she worked without any salary, receiving a small percentage from her employer on the receipt from her customers. She said, she frequently received large tips from men but from women very seldom.

The lawyer for the tailor said that the young woman made plenty of money, dressed stylishly and had quantities of fine jewelry. He argued that she had no right to order so expensive a gown if her income varied as she alleged and said that he would make her tell at the next examination exactly how she received each week through the presents of her generous customers.

This judgment brings to notice one of the interesting and lucrative occupations that women have taken up largely within recent years as a means of livelihood. More

than this there has always been some mystery attached to the amount of tipping that goes on in manicure rooms. It has been known for some time that the manicure girl receives more money in tips than the most popular headwaiter in New York.

Oddly enough, manicuring, which might seem to be one of the most undesirable vocations in which a girl could engage, has acquired a certain prestige which has increased instead of diminished, despite the large number of young women who have taken up this line of work.

It is true that the tips received are so variable that the rush for employment in the calling is explained as well as the fact that the manicure girl of all wage-earning women is the best dressed, while engaged in her labors. Other women don ankle skirts and severe hats to go to their offices, but the manicure girl wears trained gowns that rustle, are carefully corseted and the small belongings of her costume are in good style.

It would seem as though there must be some fascination in the lonely task of filing and polishing nails, for there are throngs of applicants for employment in the large offices, while at those where the trade is taught it is impossible to accommodate the would-be learners.

They pay to learn the trade, giving from twenty to fifty dollars in advance for a series of lessons. After this they obtain places as beginners and will accept any salary or sometimes none at all, in order to gain an experience.

ALL WERE ENGLISH TO HER.

Belle's Wife of a French Attaché Didn't Recognize Americans.

A French woman with a bitter tongue who is the wife of one of the attachés of the French Embassy at Rome has succeeded in getting her husband into difficulties with his superiors and all because she did not know the difference between an Englishman and an American.

The French attaché and his wife lived in a flat beneath a newly arrived American couple, and the French woman burned in her stove a particularly sooty kind of soft coal which made endless trouble for her neighbors overhead.

The American finally wrote a polite note asking the lady if she could not use some other kind of fuel. It stirred up a veritable tempest in the flat below.

Within half an hour the American received a highly belittling reply addressed to "The Englishman on the Fifth Floor." It informed him that he was exceedingly im-

pertinent and that he had better take his insolent remarks to the Transvaal and rid Europe of the presence of such an obnoxious creature.

The American sent the note to the landlady. "No outdoor or indoor sport has ever given us so much to do," it said, "prizing how many persons have broken their watches since the game became a fad."

"You see, people play the game without removing their coats or waistcoats. In the excitement they forget about their watches, and the first thing a man knows his timepiece bounds out of his pocket. Sometimes it strikes the table, but wherever it does fall the watch is damaged. It may be smashed all to bits or only a hand may be disarranged, but it has to eventually come to a man in my line of business to be repaired."

"That is not all. A player may tie his watch to his pocket, but still it gets out of gear. The constant jumping around and the swinging of the arms disturbs the works so the watch has to be brought to us to be regulated."

"I have had as many women's watches as men's to repair. The women are even more careless than the men. Their watches dangle from their shirtwaists, and as a result the watch jumps around like a weathercock in a gale of wind. What happens? If the watch doesn't drop on

perforated and that he had better take his insolent remarks to the Transvaal and rid Europe of the presence of such an obnoxious creature."

As beginners they are allowed to operate on the hands of their mates and after a while they are assigned to customers who may not be too particular. Then they are paid \$4 and \$5 a week, from which sum many of them never advance, although their air of prosperity is unmistakable.

The percentage plan of payment is in vogue in some offices, the operator getting a certain amount for each manicure operation she performs. But in very few cases will the manicure operator's income from her work alone amount to more than \$10 a week. The principle upon which she is employed is much the same as that in use with the porters on parlor cars. While the pay is small, the opportunities are great.

When the manicure operator acquires an office of her own and gains a reputation for good work, she prospers as in every other business, employing assistants as her clientele increases. Then she frequently manages to make an excellent living, for there are so many unskilled or careless operators in the business that good, careful manicuring is highly appreciated.

The usual price charged is 50 cents, although some of the hotel operators and others on Fifth avenue charge 75 cents and \$1 for a treatment. Not so many years ago it was the lowest price.

There are small places where treatments are given for 25 cents, but the work is not well done, insufficient time being allowed for the task which ordinarily occupies a good half-hour.

Not only in the shopping and residential districts are manicure rooms to be found in plenty, but in the large hotels and in every office building of importance there is an establishment of the kind. Even Wall Street has been invaded of late. The principle is the same. The operator usually arranges for a monopoly of the trade, no other of her calling being allowed to rent an office.

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She has been offered positions on the street and elsewhere. Men have offered to back her in opening an office of her own, but so far she says she is content here.

You will notice that she is delightfully neat. She does not go in for style so much as some of the girls, but she makes it a rule to wear fresh white aprons, neck and wristbands each day. She is very dainty and knows how to manage people.

She not only gets tips, but she gets candy and flowers and gloves from women, theatre seats and carriage drives, points on the stock and the stock market. One of her customers has left the order at the desk as cashier and as assistant manager, and naturally she prefers to keep in touch with her customers.

"This is an unpleasant side, for sooner or later there is hardly a day that she will not take an offering of her own and take a few dozen of my best customers with her. They all do it sooner or later, and as I did it myself when I first started my establishment I suppose I cannot complain if others do so."

"Do I think it is demanding for a girl to accept a tip? Not in the least. The people who come to manicure parlors always have plenty of money, and if they wish to reward a girl for good work with half a dollar or with five it is their own affair. You take every class of clientele, from the private secretary of a railroad president to a hotel waiter, and you will find that the system of rewarding good work with money gifts is universal."

The water gets a quarter and the secretary gets \$100, while the President of the road himself will get \$5 or ten thousand from the stockholder. The principle is the same. The difference is in the amount, that is all.

"Good work is the scarcest commodity in the market. Sometimes you cannot get it at any price. Some sensible persons are willing to pay well for good work and to reward it."

"They get their money's worth nine times out of ten, rather than the person who skimps in this respect. Economy is a very much overrated virtue."

"In manicuring a tip will insure better work, more care, more finish and pleasant service. You might say this is not a fair way to conduct a business, but these things you cannot control."

"All our girls do good work. That is insisted on. But more than that, we do not promise. You will tip your waiter at a hotel, and you know that you will get better service for it."

"Men are most generous in their tips, for they are accustomed to tipping for personal service. Barbers, bootblackens, porters, carmen all run to serve the man in performance to the woman, for they are a pretty sure of a tip."

"The majority of our customers will give a dollar to the operator for herself, while they pay 50 cents for the work. Women are not so addicted to tip giving, although so many of them are very liberal—as much so as men."

"They are getting more accustomed to paying for personal service. It is ridiculous to say that women do not tip."

"Why I know of one Turkish bath in town where every woman not only tips her own

operator, but the hairdresser, the manicure operator, the masseuse and the maid who serves her drinks."

"You see, ladies, in this business I have increased as it has grown and especially since offices have been started in the business districts and in Wall Street. Manicuring is indulged in far more than formerly."

"When I learned the trade many years ago, fifteen years at least, few men patronized manicure parlors. There was little or no tipping and a treatment cost \$1."

"What class of men frequent the establishments? All classes, nowadays. Even professional men, who use their hands, model clowns, lecturers and doctors are accustomed to having them done regularly."

"Are there among the most frequent callers and there are many sporting men and gamblers who are very fastidious and very vain about their hands."

"You see, ladies, I have given manicuring a room. One or two third women opened parlors within the last season or two and they became the resort of fashionable folk anxious to have their hands manicured to the point. This is served at many of the swell London manicure parlors every day at 5."

"It was tried here, but it was not a success. American women are not ready for afternoon tea. They have it as a fact and the men hate it."

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